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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/079,090	02/20/2002	Dinesh Venkatesh	10830.0084.NPUS00	5547
27927	7590	11/16/2004	EXAMINER	
RICHARD AUCHTERLONIE NOVAK DRUCE LLP 1615 L ST NW SUITE 850 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			PANNALA, SATHYANARAYA R	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2167		
DATE MAILED: 11/16/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/079,090	VENKATESH ET AL.
Examiner	Sathyanarayan Pannala	Art Unit 2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 February 2002.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,15-21,31 and 32 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 10-14 and 26-30 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-5,15-21,31 and 32 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 6-9, 22-25 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application 10/079090 filed on 2/20/2002 has been examined. Claims 1-32 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-2, 5, 17-18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Frey, Jr. (US Patent 6,714,949) hereinafter Frey.

4. As per independent claim 1, Frey teaches a method to migrate objects from a first file system configuration to a second file system configuration while allowing access to the objects through both (col. 1 line 64 to col. 2, line 8). Frey teaches the claimed

step of “a network client sending a directory lookup request for the object to the network file server” as the user access to data during migration include directory look-up (col. 8, lines 43-45). Further, Frey teaches the claimed step of “the network file server receiving the directory lookup request, and in response, performing a directory lookup for the object, and returning to the network client a file handle for the object, the file handle including an identifier of a file system cell including the object, and a pointer to the object in the file system cell” as when a look-up of a name is needed in a target directory having a non-Null source field, the look up operation is performed in the source directory and if the name is found at any point, the metadata pointer associated with the name (id) is returned to the lookup caller (col. 8, lines 45-52). Frey teaches the claimed step of “the network client receiving the file handle for the object, sending to the network file server a request for access to the object, the request for access to the object including the file handle for the object” as file handle GFID or directory handle (DFID) is placed in the target filed of the source file’s metadata or the source DFID’s header record and if the source field in the directory header is not null, the read operation starts by going to the source directory (col. 9, lines 1-3 and lines 33-35). Finally, Frey teaches the claimed step of “the network file server receiving the request for access to the object, and in response, the network file server extracting the file system cell identifier and the object pointer from the file handle included in the request for access, using the file system cell identifier to find the file system cell that includes the object, and using the object pointer to find the object in the file system cell” as when

the files to be read does not have the a target file handle the read operation is performed by the source configuration (col. 10, lines 3-6).

5. As per dependent claim 2, Frey teaches the claimed step of "in response to the directory lookup request, the network file server also includes in the file handle an indication that the object is not in online storage, and in response to the request for access to the object, the network file server inspects the file handle included in the request for access, and upon inspecting the file handle and finding the indication that the object is not in online storage, the network file server begins a process of moving the object from offline storage to online storage" as when the header of the directory record into which a name is to linked has a non-Null target field (examiner interpreting it as not in online) the object should be linked into target directory (again examiner interpreting as the object is brought from offline to online) (col. 9, lines 22-25).

6. As per dependent claim 5, Frey teaches the claimed step of "the file system cells are file system cells of a Unix-based file system, and the network file server accesses the Unix-based file system to obtain the pointer to the object in the file system cell, and the pointer to the object in the file system cell is a Unix-based file identifier" as the configuration data may be stored in one or more configuration tables which together serve a similar purpose as UNIX super block structure (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 62-65).

7. As per independent claim 17, which claims for a network server. Frey teaches a method to migrate objects from a first file system configuration to a second file system configuration while allowing access to the objects through both (col. 1 line 64 to col. 2, line 8). Frey teaches the claimed "receiving, from a network client, a directory lookup request for an object in the meta file system, and in response, performing a directory lookup for the object, and returning to the network client a file handle for the object, the file handle including an identifier of a file system cell including the object, and a pointer to the object in the file system cell as the user access to data during migration include directory look-up and when a look-up of a name is needed in a target directory having a non-Null source field, the look up operation is performed in the source directory and if the name is found at any point, the metadata pointer associated with the name (id) is returned to the lookup caller (col. 8, lines 43-52). Frey teaches the claimed "receiving, from the network client, a request for access to the object, the request for access to the object including the file handle for the object, and in response to receipt of the request for access to the object, extracting the file system cell identifier and the object pointer from the file handle included in the request for access, using the file system cell identifier to find the file system cell that includes the object, and using the object pointer to find the object in the file system cell as file handle GFID or directory handle (DFID) is placed in the target filed of the source file's metadata or the source DFID's header record and if the source field in the directory header is not null, the read operation starts by going to the source directory (col. 9, lines 1-3 and lines 33-35) and when the files to

be read does not have the a target file handle the read operation is performed by the source configuration (col. 10, lines 3-6).

8. As per dependent claim 18, Frey teaches the claimed "the network file server is also programmed to respond to the directory lookup request by also including in the file handle an indication that the object is not in online storage, and the network file server is also programmed to respond to the request for access to the object by inspecting the file handle included in the request for access, and upon inspecting the file handle and finding the indication that the object is not in online storage, beginning a process of moving the object from offline storage to online storage" as when the header of the directory record into which a name is to linked has a non-Null target field (examiner interpreting it as not in online) the object should be linked into target directory (again examiner interpreting as the object is brought from offline to online) (col. 9, lines 22-25).

9. As per dependent claim 21, Frey teaches the claimed step of "the file system cells are file system cells of a Unix-based file system, and the network file server is programmed for accessing the Unix-based file system to obtain the pointer to the object in the file system cell, and the pointer to the object in the file system cell is a Unix-based file identifier" as the configuration data may be stored in one or more configuration tables, which together serve a similar purpose as UNIX super block structure (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 62-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

11. Claims 3-4, 15-16, 19-20 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frey, Jr. (US Patent 6,714,949) hereinafter Frey, and in view of Patel et al. (US Patent 6,643,654) hereinafter Patel.

12. As per dependent claims 3, 15, Frey does not explicitly teach using NFS protocol. However, Patel teaches the claimed step of "the network client and the

network file server use the Network File System (NFS) protocol when communicating the directory lookup request and the request for access to the object" as the operating system 200 includes the Network File System (NFS) Protocol 220 (Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 39-47). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Patel's teachings would have allowed Frey's network server to provide NFS protocol for server and clients communication as the NTFS file system is very popular and well known (col. 1, lines 63-65).

13. As per dependent claims 4, 16, Frey does not explicitly teach using CIFS protocol. However, Patel teaches the claimed step of "the network client and the network file server use the Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol when communicating the directory lookup request and the request for access to the object" as the client 110 may be general-purpose computer configured to execute applications including CIFS protocol (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 61-64). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Patel's teachings would have allowed Frey's network server to provide CIFS protocol for server and clients communication as the CIFS protocol for Microsoft Window operating system, the utility of the filer will enhance for network clients (col. 2, lines 8-12).

14. As per dependent claims 19, 31, Frey does not explicitly teach using NFS protocol. However, Patel teaches the claimed step of "the network file server is programmed for using the Network File System (NFS) protocol when sending the directory lookup request and when receiving the request for access to the object" as the operating system 200 includes the Network File System (NFS) Protocol 220 (Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 39-47). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Patel's teachings would have allowed Frey's network server to provide NFS protocol for server and clients communication as the NTFS file system is very popular and well known (col. 1, lines 63-65).

15. As per dependent claims 20, 32, Frey does not explicitly teach using NFS protocol. However, Patel teaches the claimed step of "the network file server is programmed for using the Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol when sending the directory lookup request and when receiving the request for access to the object" as the client 110 may be general-purpose computer configured to execute applications including CIFS protocol (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 61-64). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Patel's teachings would have allowed Frey's network server to provide NFS protocol for server and clients communication as the NTFS file system is very popular and well known (col. 1, lines 63-65).

Allowable Subject Matter

16. Claims 6-9 and 22-25 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
17. claims 10-14 and 26-30 are allowable over the prior art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sathyanarayan Pannala whose telephone number is (571) 272-4115. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the
Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SRP
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